

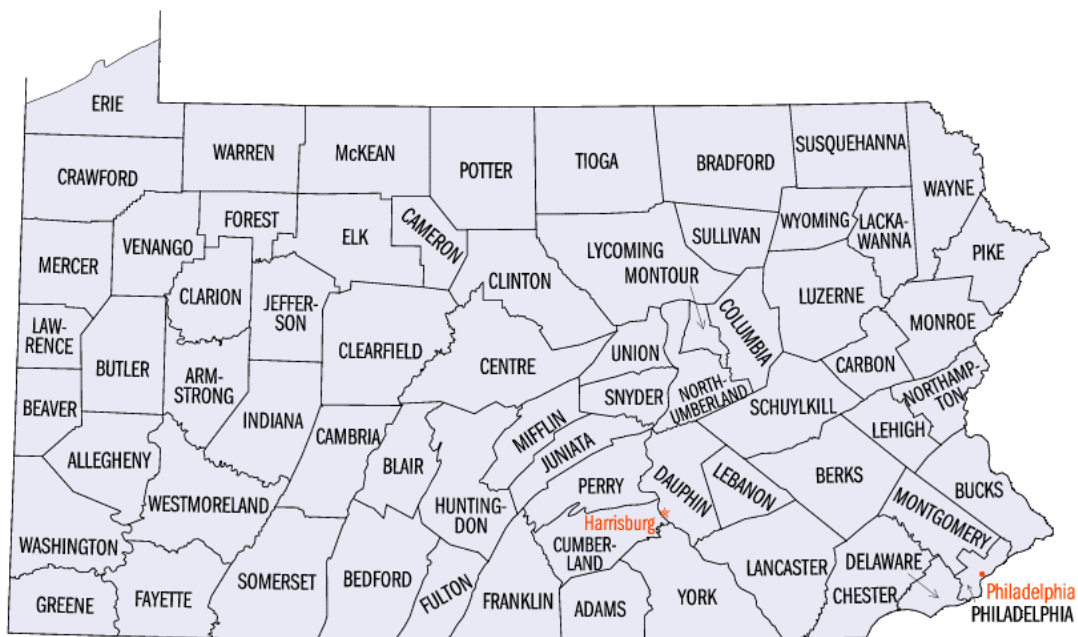
Office of National Drug Control Policy

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse

State of Pennsylvania

Profile of Drug Indicators

March 2003



ONDCP Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse staff compiled this profile by using the most recent data available from open sources. The data presented are as accurate as the sources from which they were drawn. The information contained in this profile should not be used to rank or compare States or jurisdictions, due to differences in data collection and reporting methods.

Pennsylvania

The following profile contains information on demographics, political figures, programs, crime, drug use, drug trafficking, and enforcement statistics.

Demographics¹

- Population: 12,335,091 (July 2002 estimate); 12,281,054 (2000 Census)
- Race/Ethnicity (2000 Census): 84.1% white; 9.8% black/African American; 0.1% American Indian/Alaska Native; 1.8% Asian; 0.0% Native Hawaiian/other Pacific Islander; 0.1% other race; 0.9% two or more races; 3.2% Hispanic/Latino (any race)

Politics

- Governor: Edward Rendell²
- Lt. Governor: Catherine Baker Knoll³
- Attorney General: Mike Fisher⁴
- U.S. Senate: Rick Santorum (R); Arlen Specter (R)⁵
- U.S. House of Representatives (Districts 1-19, respectively): Robert Brady, Chaka Fattah, Phil English, Melissa Hart, John Peterson, Jim Gerlach, Curt Weldon, James Greenwood, Bill Shuster, Donald Sherwood, Paul Kanjorski, John Murtha, Joe Hoeffel, Michael Doyle, Pat Toomey, Joseph Pitts, Tim Holden, Tim Murphy, Todd Russell Platts⁶
- Capital: Harrisburg⁷

Programs/Initiatives

- High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA)⁸
Designated in 1995, the Philadelphia/Camden HIDTA is responsible for Philadelphia County in Pennsylvania and the City of Camden in New Jersey. Philadelphia remains a center of activity for the importation, wholesale distribution, and street level sales of illegal drugs on the East Coast.
- Drug-Free Pennsylvania⁹
Founded in 1990, Drug-Free Pennsylvania is a non-profit corporation dedicated to fighting substance abuse throughout the State. Two programs developed by Drug-Free Pennsylvania to fight substance abuse are:
 - Drugs Don't Work Here in Pennsylvania: this program addresses the problem of drug abuse by responding to substance abuse in the workplace
 - Media Partnership: this program aims to increase anti-drug attitudes and behaviors, particularly among youth, through the use of the media.

Federal Funding

- Drug-Free Communities Support Program grantees in Pennsylvania:¹⁰
 - FY 2002:
 - \$99,935 to the Coalition for Human Dignity, Monroeville
 - FY 2001:
 - \$100,000 to Blair Countians for Drug-Free Communities, Hollidaysburg
 - \$99,017 to Mifflin County Safe and Drug-Free Coalition, Lewistown
 - \$99,094 to Board of Family Services Prevention Coalition, Somerset

- \$100,000 to Building a Better Bensalem...Today, Bensalem
 - \$47,526 to York County TREND (Turning Recreational Excitement in New Directions), York
- FY 2000:
 - \$59,125 to ERASE (Endorse Resistance of All Substance Abuse Everywhere) Anti-Drug Coalition, Mercer
- FY 1999:
 - \$90,822 to Addison Learning Terrace, Pittsburgh
 - \$100,000 to Community Prevention Partnership of Berks County, Reading
 - \$99,998 to Pittsburgh Leadership Foundation, Pittsburgh
 - \$99,792 to Woodrock, Inc., Philadelphia
- FY 1998:
 - \$99,988 to Keystone Economic Development Corporation, Johnstown
 - \$100,000 to Lehigh Valley Hospital Alert Partnership, Allentown
- Executive Office for Weed and Seed¹¹
Six sites in Pennsylvania have received Federal funding and official recognition as Weed and Seed sites. There are three Weed and Seed sites in Philadelphia and three sites in Pittsburgh.
- FY 2001/2002 Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Formula and Discretionary Grant summary for Pennsylvania:¹²
 - Formula Funding: \$78,472,453
 - Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant - \$59,033,336
 - Community Mental Health Services Block Grant - \$16,837,501
 - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH) - \$1,542,000
 - Protection and Advocacy Formula Grant - \$1,059,616
 - Discretionary Funding: \$16,524,821
 - Mental Health - \$5,275,261
 - Substance Prevention - \$7,403,356
 - Substance Abuse Treatment - \$3,846,204
 - Total Mental Health Funds: \$24,714,378
 - Total Substance Abuse Funds: \$70,282,896
 - Total Funds for Pennsylvania: \$94,997,274
- FY 2002 Byrne Formula Grant Program amount awarded to Pennsylvania: \$19,257,474¹³
- FY 2002 Office of Justice Programs Drug Court Grant amount awarded to Pennsylvania:¹⁴
 - \$499,931 to the Lackawanna County District Attorney's Office, Scranton, for drug court implementation
- FY 1996-2002 Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) for State Prisoners Formula Grant amount allocated to Pennsylvania:¹⁵
 - FY 1996: \$672,781
 - FY 1997: \$802,033
 - FY 1998: \$1,686,078
 - FY 1999: \$1,616,357
 - FY 2000: \$1,596,503

- FY 2001: \$1,563,411
- FY 2002: \$1,738,021
- There were no Pennsylvania recipients of the FY 2002 Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Methamphetamine Grant.¹⁶
- FY 2001 Housing and Urban Development Drug Elimination Grant recipients in Pennsylvania:¹⁷
 - \$125,000 to Lebanon Village, Lebanon
 - \$125,000 to HiView Gardens Apartments, McKeesport
 - \$125,000 to Jamestown Village Apartments, Reading

Crime and Drug-Related Crime

- During 2002, there were more than 57,000 adult arrests for Part I offenses in Pennsylvania.¹⁸

Number of Adult Arrests for Part I Offenses, Pennsylvania, 2001-2002

Offense	2001	2002	% Change
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	497	466	-6.24%
Manslaughter by negligence	48	27	-43.75
Forcible rape	1,107	1,123	+1.45
Robbery	5,245	4,811	-8.27
Aggravated assault	13,200	12,885	-2.39
Burglary	7,110	7,186	+1.07
Larceny-theft	28,407	26,870	-5.41
Motor vehicle theft	3,795	3,734	-1.61
Arson	431	462	+7.19
Total Part I	59,840	57,564	-3.80

- During 2002, there were 43,606 adult arrests in Pennsylvania for drug offenses.¹⁹

Number of Adult Arrests for Drug Offenses, Pennsylvania, 2001-2002

Type of Drug Offense	2001	2002	% Change
Sale/manufacturing			
Opium/cocaine	12,174	11,785	-3.20%
Marijuana	4,014	3,972	-1.05
Synthetic	665	844	+26.92
Other	490	622	+26.94
Possession			
Opium/cocaine	12,320	11,038	-10.41
Marijuana	11,969	11,946	-0.19
Synthetic	768	985	+28.26
Other	1,902	2,414	+26.92
Total drug arrests	44,302	43,606	-1.57

- During 2001, the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) reported making 805 arrests for drug violations in Pennsylvania.²⁰

Number of DEA Drug Arrests, Pennsylvania, 1997-2001

Year	Arrests
1997	1,009
1998	983
1999	1,097
2000	1,004
2001	805

- Data for Philadelphia adult male arrestees indicate that 71% tested positive for drugs at the time of their arrests during 2001. 42.7% tested positive for marijuana; 36.7% tested positive for cocaine; 13.2% tested positive for opiates; 6.9% tested positive for PCP; 0.0% tested positive for methamphetamine; and 25.7% tested positive for multiple drugs.²¹
- Approximately half of adult male arrestees in Philadelphia reported using marijuana within the past month. The marijuana users used the substance an average of 10.7 days within the month.²²

Adult Male Arrestee Past Drug Use, Philadelphia, 2001

Use	Crack Cocaine	Powder Cocaine	Marij.	Meth.	Opiates
Past 7 days	20.2%	9.9%	45.5%	0.1%	10.8%
Past 30 days	21.9%	11.4%	49.8%	0.2%	12.0%
Past year	23.7%	13.5%	55.3%	0.5%	12.7%
Avg. # of days used in month	10.8	5.5	10.7	1.4	13.2

- In 1999, 76.0% of the adult female and 69.8% of adult male arrestees in Philadelphia who were tested for drugs at the time of their arrests tested positive.²³
- 85.6% of male arrestees who had committed a drug offense tested positive for drugs at the time of their arrests.²⁴

Percent of Arrestees Testing Positive for Drugs, Philadelphia, 1999

Offense	Cocaine		Marijuana		PCP		Any Drug	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Violent	21.6	37.5	33.3	27.1	5.4	2.1	50.5	54.2
Property	40.2	30.2	43.8	26.4	5.4	1.9	70.5	52.8
Drug	46.3	53.4	49.8	37.9	8.5	1.7	85.6	84.5
Sales	46.2	39.1	56.4	47.8	12.0	0.0	81.2	69.6
Possession	46.2	52.6	49.7	36.8	8.0	1.8	85.9	84.2
Prostitution	55.6	95.9	33.3	18.9	0.0	0.0	66.7	98.6
Other	35.7	53.2	25.7	17.7	3.6	3.2	52.9	66.1

Drugs

- Cocaine
Powder and crack cocaine remain widely available in Pennsylvania.²⁵
- Heroin
Heroin is widely available throughout Pennsylvania. Heroin availability is increasing in western Pennsylvania, where purity is also increasing and prices are decreasing.²⁶
- Marijuana
Marijuana remains abundantly available in wholesale and retail quantities in Pennsylvania. The marijuana available in Pennsylvania is typically either produced in the State or is transported from the U.S. southwest border or Los Angeles.²⁷
- Methamphetamine
While methamphetamine remains available at wholesale and retail levels in Pennsylvania, the availability seems to be decreasing.²⁸
- Club Drugs
MDMA remains readily available throughout the State, primarily at raves and nightclubs. MDMA prices have dropped in Pennsylvania causing an increased concern to law enforcement. Gamma hydroxybutyrate (GHB) and ketamine are also available in Pennsylvania nightclubs.²⁹
- Other Drugs
OxyContin is the primary diverted pharmaceutical drug of concern in Pennsylvania. However, use of this substance continues to decline. Some individuals who used OxyContin are now using Percocet. Other pharmaceuticals of abuse in Pennsylvania include Percodan, Tylox, Roxicet, Vicodin, Lortab, Lorcet, and Xanax.³⁰
- According to 1999-2000 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, 46% of Pennsylvania citizens ages 12 and older felt that smoking marijuana once a month posed a great risk.³¹

Percent of Citizens Reporting Drug Use, by Age, Pennsylvania, 1999-2000 Data

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Past month use of any illicit drug	8.26%	15.39%	4.13%	5.85%
Past month use of marijuana	6.46	13.96	2.81	4.47
Past month use of illicit drug other than marij.	4.29	5.86	1.89	2.59
Past year cocaine use	1.37	4.37	1.00	1.43
Great risk of smoking marijuana once a month	38.69	27.29	50.13	46.34

- According to 2000 data from the National Household Survey on Drug Abuse, approximately 1.27% of Pennsylvania citizens reported past year dependence on illicit drugs.³²

Percent of Citizens Reporting Dependence, Pennsylvania, 2000

	12-17	18-25	26 +	All ages
Illicit drug dependence	2.32%	4.00%	0.73%	1.27%
Illicit drug dependence or abuse	3.86	6.30	0.86	1.79
Alcohol dependence	1.57	5.19	2.01	2.34
Alcohol dependence or abuse	5.07	13.87	4.33	5.52
Alcohol or illicit drug dependence or abuse	6.78	16.39	5.04	6.54

Juveniles

- During 2002, there were more than 20,000 juvenile arrests for Part I offenses in Pennsylvania.³³

Number of Juvenile Arrests for Part I Offenses, Pennsylvania, 2001-2002

Offense	2001	2002	% Change
Murder/non-negligent manslaughter	34	39	+14.71%
Manslaughter by negligence	4	1	-75.0
Forcible rape	284	302	+6.34
Robbery	1,371	1,526	+11.31
Aggravated assault	3,082	2,954	-4.15
Burglary	2,729	2,884	+5.68
Larceny-theft	10,431	10,153	-2.67
Motor vehicle theft	2,343	1,970	-15.92
Arson	403	360	-10.67
Total Part I	20,681	20,189	-2.38

- During 2002, there were 6,850 juvenile arrests in Pennsylvania for drug offenses.³⁴

Number of Juvenile Arrests for Drug Offenses, Pennsylvania, 2001-2002

Type of Drug Offense	2001	2002	% Change
Sale/manufacturing			
Opium/cocaine	1,444	1,327	-8.10%
Marijuana	799	786	-1.63
Synthetic	118	104	-11.86
Other	72	100	+38.89
Possession			
Opium/cocaine	453	460	+1.55
Marijuana	3,491	3,461	-0.86
Synthetic	202	171	-15.35
Other	372	441	+18.55
Total drug arrests	6,951	6,850	-1.45

- Results of a 2001 survey of Pennsylvania students indicate that 21.2% of high school seniors statewide reported being high or drunk at school on at least one occasion within the past year.³⁵
- Students from southwest Pennsylvania reported the highest prevalence levels statewide for lifetime and past-30-day marijuana use (24.3% and 13.3%, respectively). Students from north central Pennsylvania reported the lowest lifetime and past-30-day prevalence rates (15.6% and 8.4%, respectively).³⁶
- Approximately 47% of Pennsylvania high school seniors surveyed in 2001 reported using marijuana at least once during their lifetimes.³⁷

Percent of Students Reporting Lifetime Drug Use, Pennsylvania, 2001

Drug Type	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Alcohol	32.3%	57.4%	75.8%	83.8%
Marijuana	1.3	10.9	30.9	47.1
Inhalants	2.3	5.8	7.5	12.5
Methamphetamine	0.6	1.8	3.3	4.4
Club drugs	0.4	2.5	6.9	11.3
Cocaine	0.4	1.0	3.0	6.0
Crack	0.4	0.9	1.7	2.3
Depressants	2.5	5.9	12.2	14.9
Hallucinogens	0.2	1.8	6.3	12.7
Heroin	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.7
Steroids	0.9	2.1	2.8	2.5
Stimulants	1.6	6.1	16.2	22.2

- Approximately 26% of Pennsylvania high school seniors surveyed in 2001 reported using marijuana within the past 30 days.³⁸

Percent of Students Reporting Past-30-Day Drug Use, Pennsylvania, 2001

Drug Type	6th Grade	8th Grade	10th Grade	12th Grade
Alcohol	4.8%	17.4%	36.4%	48.5%
Marijuana	0.6	5.3	17.0	25.6
Inhalants	0.7	1.9	2.1	3.0
Methamphetamine	0.3	0.6	1.0	0.9
Club drugs	0.2	1.0	2.5	4.0
Cocaine	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.9
Crack	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.6
Depressants	0.6	2.3	5.7	6.1
Hallucinogens	0.1	0.8	2.2	3.6
Heroin	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.5
Steroids	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0
Stimulants	0.6	2.5	7.1	9.2

Enforcement

- The Pennsylvania State Police Bureau of Drug Law Enforcement has 21 offices throughout Pennsylvania.³⁹
- As of October 2001, there were 25,244 full-time law enforcement employees in Pennsylvania (21,269 officers and 3,975 civilians).⁴⁰

Trafficking and Seizures

- The location of Philadelphia on the eastern seaboard and its proximity to New York places it on one of the busiest drug transit routes. Major highway and rail systems, an international airport, and key shipping terminals on the Delaware River facilitate drug trafficking into and through the Philadelphia area.⁴¹

- Multi-kilogram drug shipments are often trafficked through the Port of Philadelphia/Camden.⁴²
- Central Pennsylvania is known as a crossroads for shipments of wholesale quantities of drugs moving west from New York City and Philadelphia as well as shipments moving northeast from Florida and the Southwest Border.⁴³
- In 2001, there were 6,358 marijuana plants eradicated in Pennsylvania under the DEA's Domestic Cannabis Eradication/Suppression Program.⁴⁴

Number of Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized, Pennsylvania, 2001

<u>Outdoor Operations</u>		<u>Indoor Operations</u>		Total Plants Eradicated
Plots Eradicated	Cultivated Plants Eradicated	Grows Seized	Plants Eradicated	
532	4,588	164	1,770	6,358

- During 2001, Federal agencies seized more than 377 kilograms of marijuana in Pennsylvania.⁴⁵

Amount of Drugs Seized by Federal Agencies, Pennsylvania, 2001

Drug Type	Amount Seized (in kilograms)
Cocaine	133.1
Heroin	8.7
Methamphetamine	1.4
Marijuana	377.3

- Fifteen methamphetamine labs were seized in Pennsylvania during 2001.⁴⁶

Methamphetamine Labs Seized, Pennsylvania, 1996-2001

Year	Labs Seized
1996	13
1997	6
1998	5
1999	1
2000	8
2001	15

Courts

- Drug Courts⁴⁷
As of January 2003, there were 13 drug courts in existence or being planned in Pennsylvania. Five of the drug courts have been in existence for more than 2 years, 3 were recently implemented, and 5 were being planned.
- During FY 2001, approximately 37% (36.9%) of the Federally-sentenced defendants in Pennsylvania had committed drug offenses. Thirty-four percent of the drug offenses (200 offenses) involved crack cocaine.⁴⁸

Federal Sentencing Statistics, Drug Offenses, Pennsylvania, FY 2001

Drug Type Involved	# of Offenses	% of Total
Crack cocaine	200	34.0%
Powder cocaine	179	30.4
Marijuana	76	12.9
Methamphetamine	57	9.7
Heroin	54	9.2
Other	23	3.9

Corrections

- As of February 28, 2003, the total Pennsylvania Department of Correction (DOC) inmate population was 40,556. This is greater than the DOC facility capacity, which is 34,599.⁴⁹
- From February 2002 to February 2003, the DOC inmate population increased 5.6%.⁵⁰
- On February 28, 2003, approximately 1,717 Pennsylvania inmates were in Therapeutic Community (TC) programs and 310 were in Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT) programs.⁵¹
- During 2001, approximately 19% of the 9,800 males and 21% of the 686 females released from the DOC were drug offenders.⁵²
- Approximately 70% of the inmates received into the DOC's Diagnostic and Classification Centers and released in 2001 had a drug and/or alcohol problem.⁵³
- Drug Interdiction Unit⁵⁴
Since the implementation of this unit in 1995, the K-9 teams have played a role in approximately 400 drug finds while searching cells, common areas within State prisons, and vehicles.
- At the end of 2001, there were 125,928 adults on probation and 86,238 adults on parole in Pennsylvania.⁵⁵
- Treatment alternatives for parole violators include the following:⁵⁶
 - Substance Abuse Violators Effort (SAVE)
The first of two SAVE programs is geared toward State sentenced offenders with substance abuse problems who would normally be returned to a State correctional facility due to technical parole violations. The second SAVE program is for State sentenced offenders with substance abuse problems who have been returned to a county correctional facility due to technical parole violations. If an offender is referred to either SAVE program and fails the program, he or she is automatically referred to the RSAT program (see below).
 - Residential Substance Abuse Treatment (RSAT)
Like SAVE, the RSAT program also provides an alternative to long-term recommitment for technical parole violators with substance abuse problems. RSAT is comprised of three phases involving a therapeutic community, placement in a community corrections center, and intensive supervision.

Consequences of Use

- During 2001, there were 874 drug-related deaths in the Philadelphia area.⁵⁷

Number of Drug Abuse Deaths and Drug Mentions, Philadelphia Area, 1997-2001

Drug Type	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
Alcohol-in-combination	271	234	249	317	283
Cocaine	474	401	427	429	393
Heroin/morphine	564	403	409	461	391
Marijuana	47	47	35	39	42
Amphetamines	12	7	12	7	18
Methamphetamine	18	7	6	3	7
Club drugs	2	--	10	7	16
Hallucinogens	33	33	29	33	36
Inhalants	5	1	9	2	2
Narcotic analgesics	410	310	376	503	466
Other analgesics	83	58	65	78	83
Benzodiazepines	227	210	200	212	235
Antidepressants	136	220	178	232	254
All other substances	295	296	332	354	345
Total drug deaths	897	766	805	892	838
Total drug mentions	2,577	2,227	2,337	2,677	2,571

Treatment

- In 2001, there were 59,427 admissions to drug/alcohol treatment in Pennsylvania.⁵⁸ There were 62,834 treatment admissions in 2000.⁵⁹ During 1999, there were 54,294 admissions to treatment.⁶⁰

Number of Admissions to Treatment, Pennsylvania, 1999-2001

Drug Type	<u>1999</u>		<u>2000</u>		<u>2001</u>	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Alcohol only	13,630	25.1%	15,396	24.5%	14,574	24.5%
Alc. w/ second. drug	12,804	23.6	13,719	21.8	12,039	20.3
Cocaine – smoked	7,595	14.0	8,735	13.9	7,094	11.9
Cocaine – other route	2,380	4.4	2,607	4.1	2,399	4.0
Marijuana	7,798	14.4	9,225	14.7	9,365	15.8
Heroin	7,728	14.2	10,068	16.0	10,236	17.2
Other opiates	892	1.6	1,260	2.0	1,837	3.1
PCP	108	0.2	149	0.2	131	0.2
Hallucinogens	159	0.3	177	0.3	156	0.3
Amphetamines	194	0.4	240	0.4	218	0.4
Other stimulants	25	0.0	33	0.1	49	0.1
Tranquilizers	244	0.4	310	0.5	286	0.5
Sedatives	136	0.3	185	0.3	147	0.2
Inhalants	62	0.1	66	0.1	56	0.1
Other/none specified	539	1.0	664	1.1	840	1.4
Total	54,294	100.0	62,834	100.0	59,427	100.0

Sources

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- ⁵ U.S. Senate Web site: <http://www.senate.gov>
- ⁶ U.S. House of Representatives Web site: <http://clerk.house.gov/members/index.php>
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